

(12) UK Patent Application (19) GB (11) 2 225 512 (13) A

(43) Date of A publication 30.05.1990

(21) Application No 8921601.4

(22) Date of filing 25.09.1989

(30) Priority data

(31) 249041

(32) 23.09.1988

(33) US

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(51) INT CL⁴
H04Q 7/04

(52) UK CL (Edition J)
H4K KYX

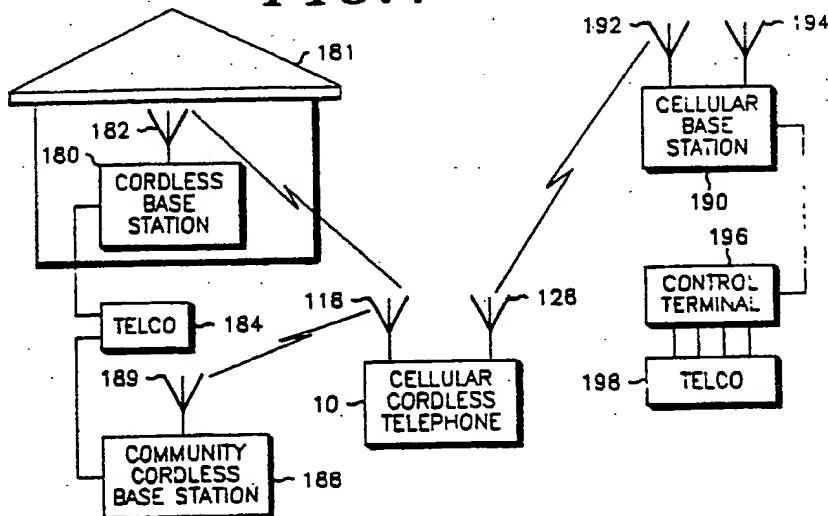
(56) Documents cited
None

(58) Field of search
UK CL (Edition J) H4K KYR KYX
INT CL⁴ H04Q
On line database: WPI

(54) "Cellular cordless telephone"

(57) A cellular cordless telephone (10) operates with both a cordless base station (180) and a cellular base station (190) and cellular control terminal (196). In one embodiment, a cellular cordless telephone (100) includes a cellular transceiver (120), antenna (128), keyboard (140), a display (180), handset (160), and microcomputer (130) together with a cordless transceiver (110) and antenna (118), all of which may be in a single housing. In another embodiment a cellular cordless telephone (200) includes a cellular telephone (220) and a cordless telephone transceiver (210) which may be a plugable module. Whenever cellular cordless telephone (10) is within range of cordless base station (180), telephone calls may be made over the cordless radio channel or transferred from the cellular radio channels to the cordless radio channel. If the cellular cordless telephone (10) thereafter moves out of range of the cordless base station (180), telephone calls may be made over the cellular radio channels or transferred from the cordless radio channel to one of the cellular telephone channels.

FIG. 1



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FIG. 1 1/7

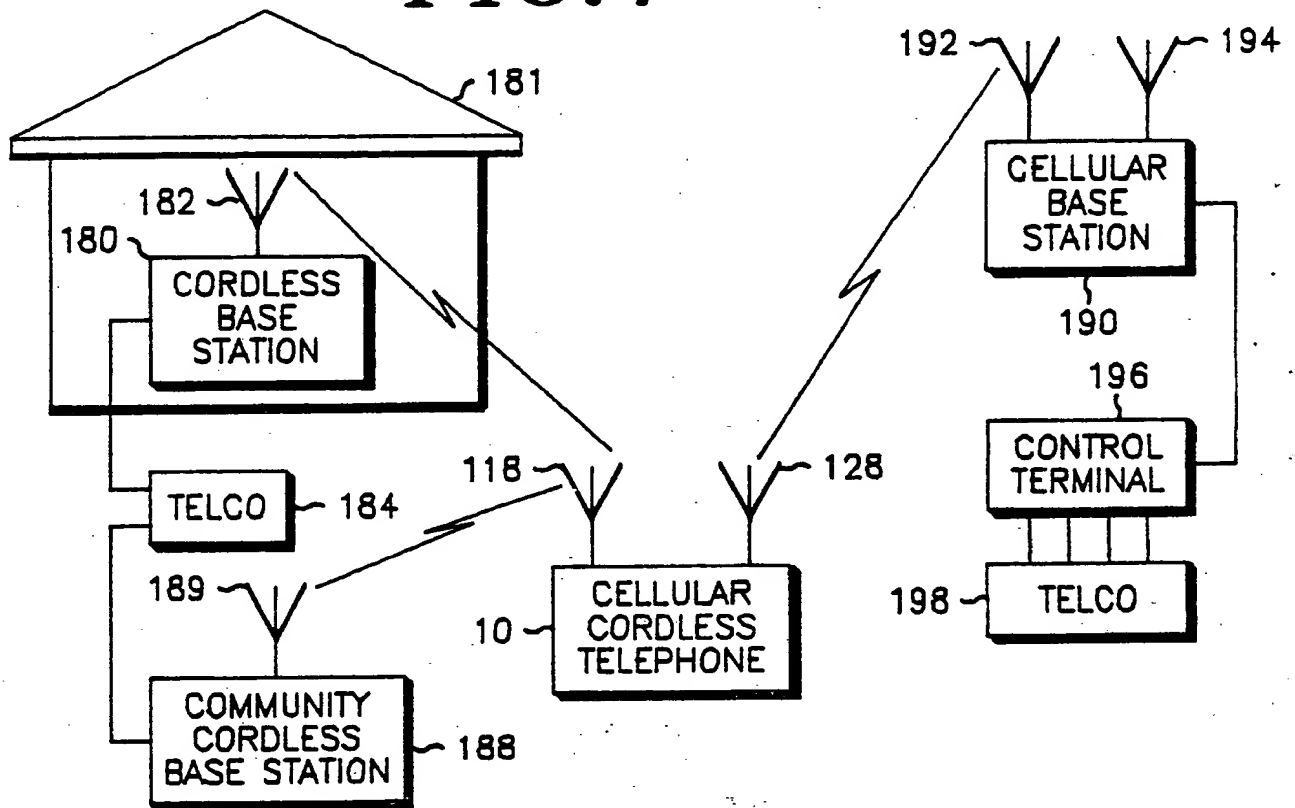
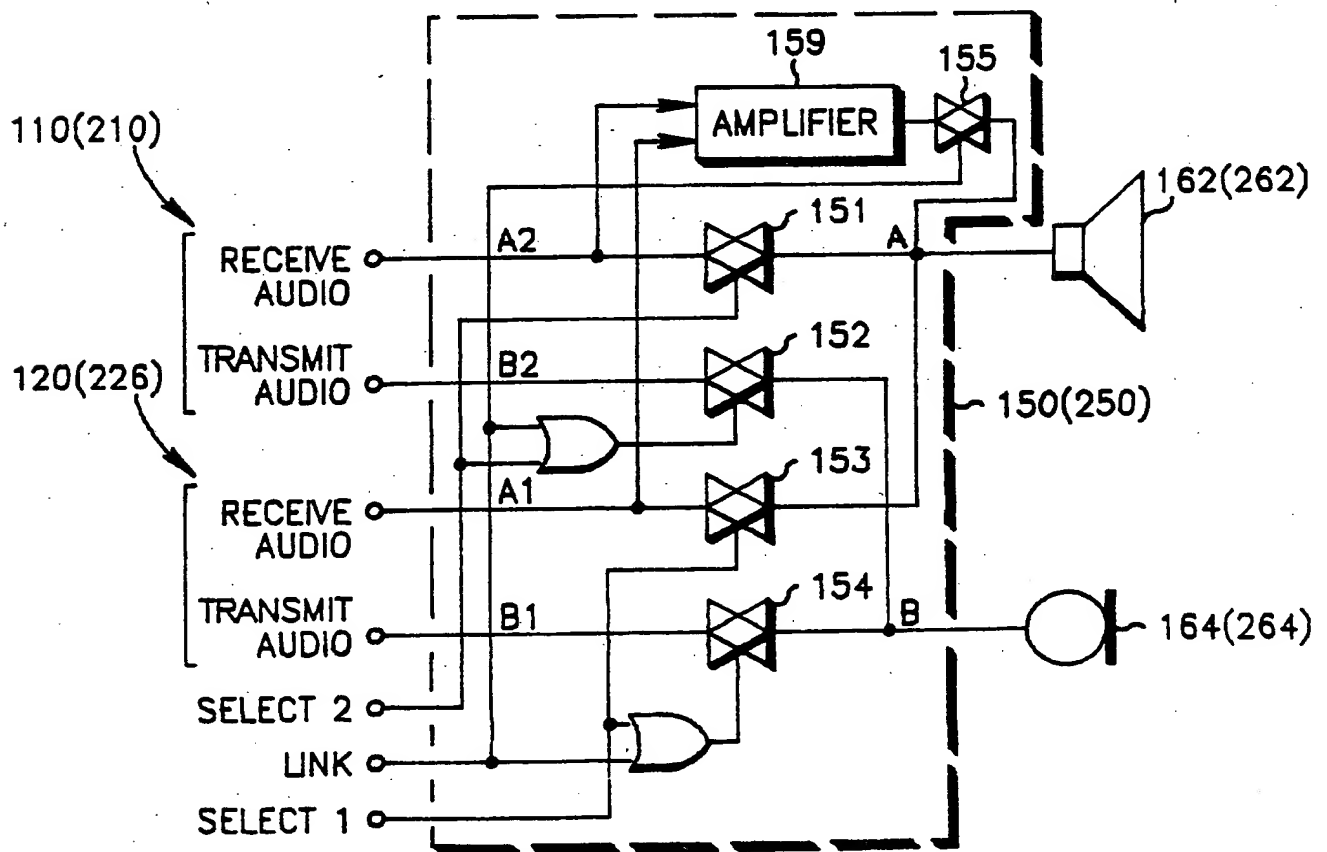


FIG. 9



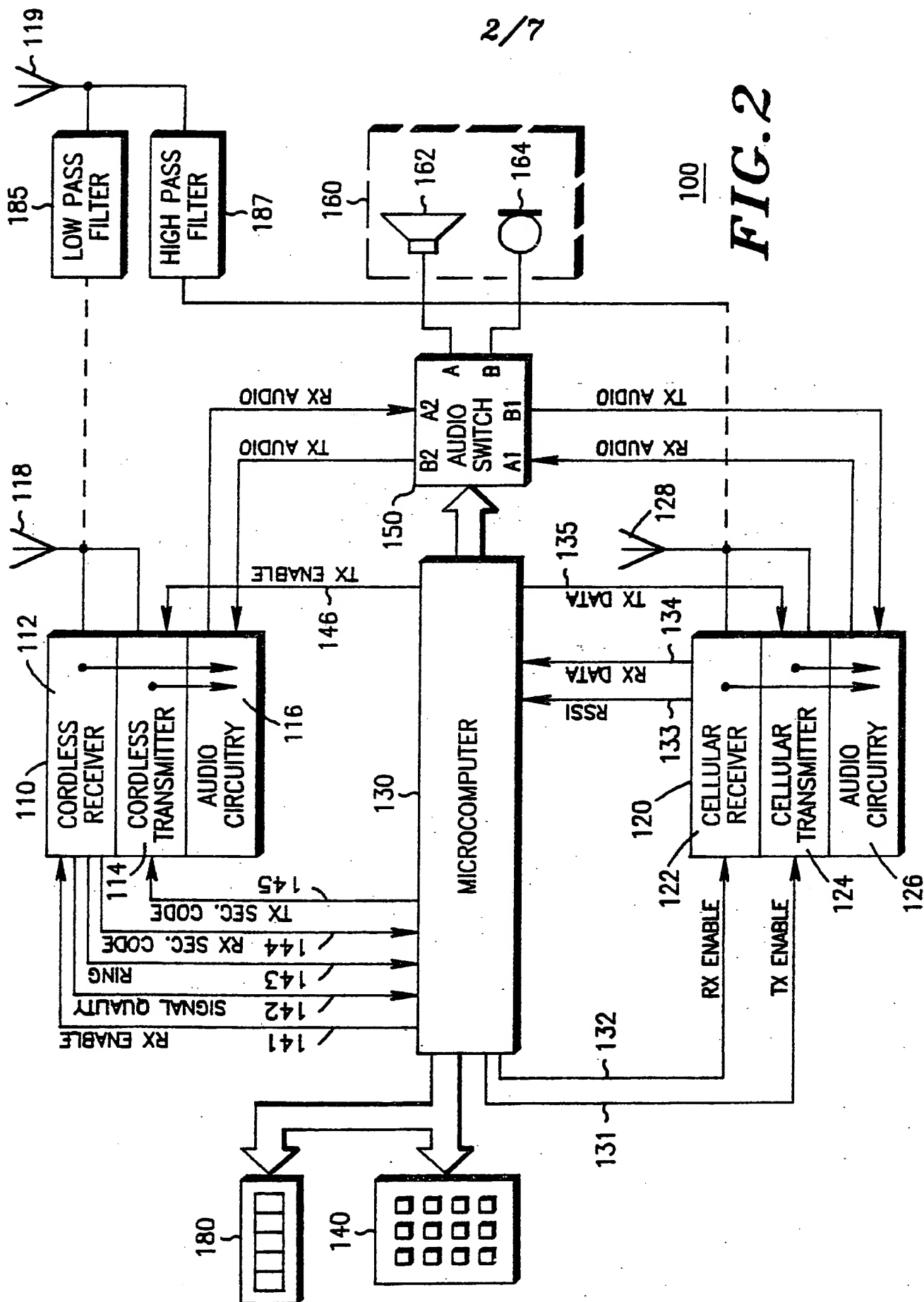


FIG. 2

FIG. 3

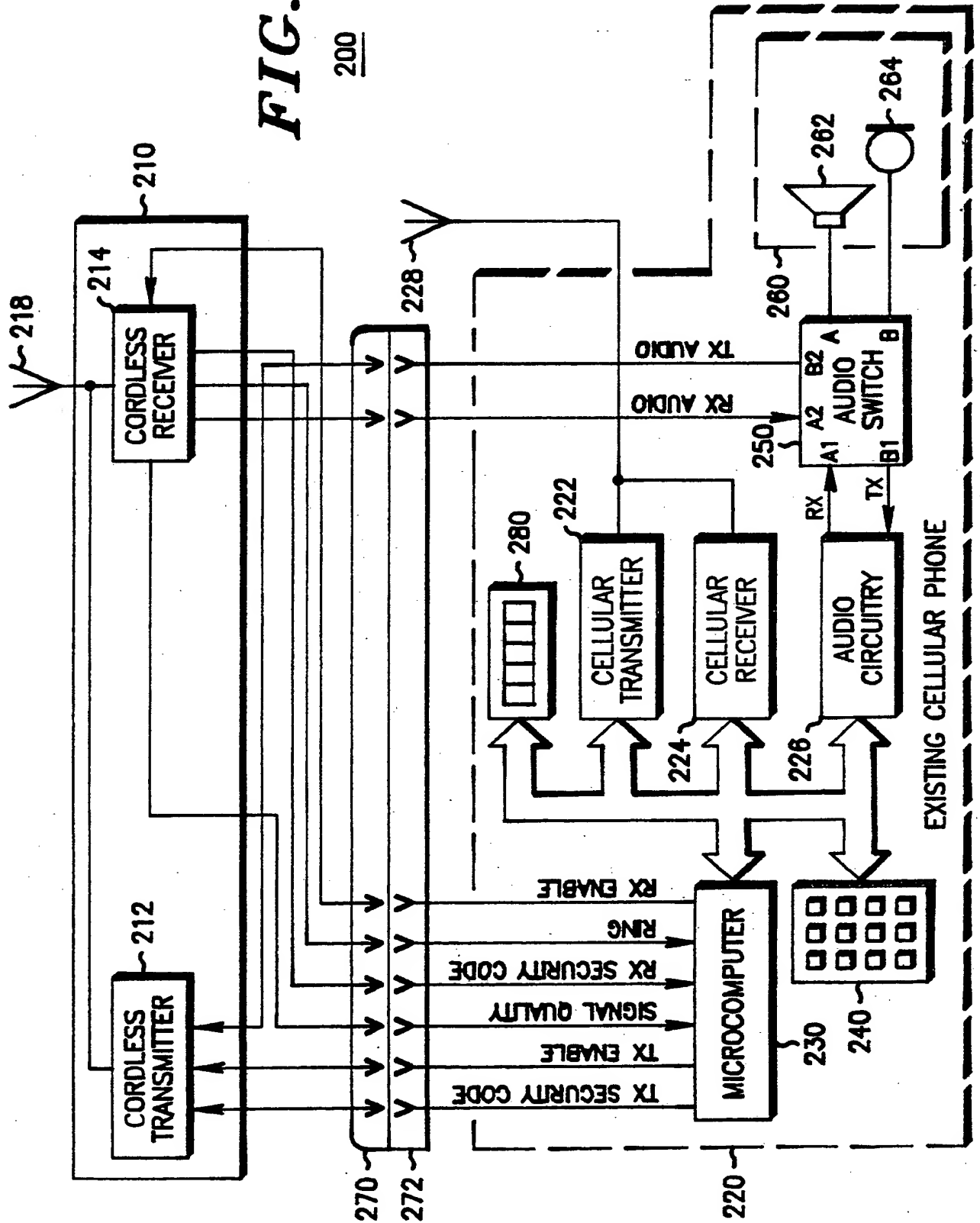


FIG. 4

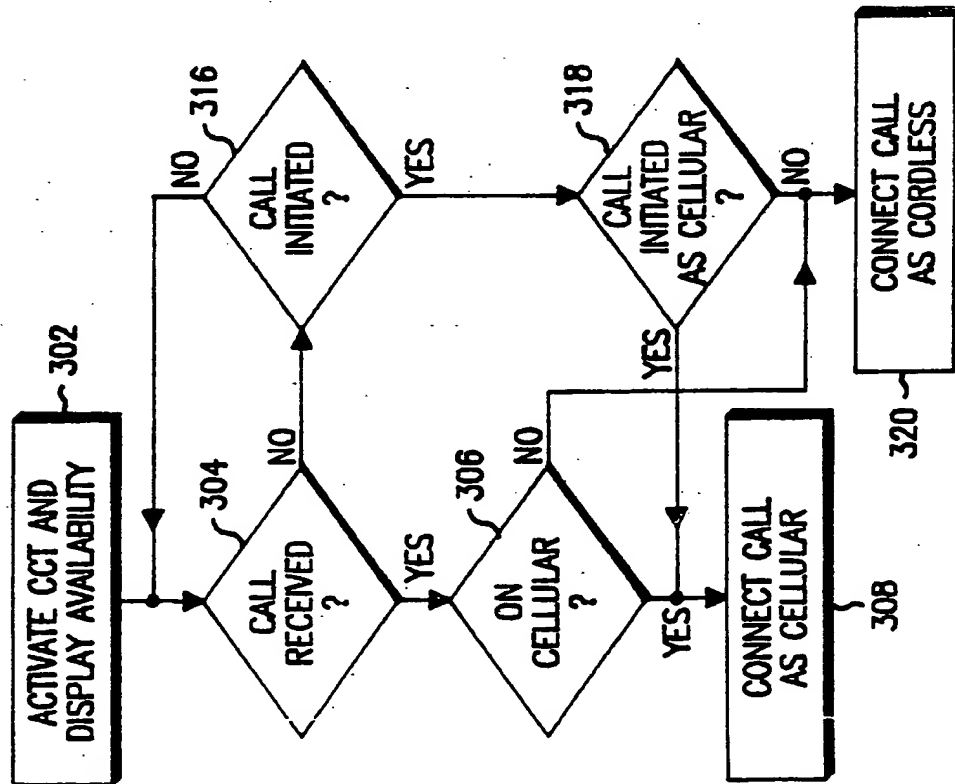
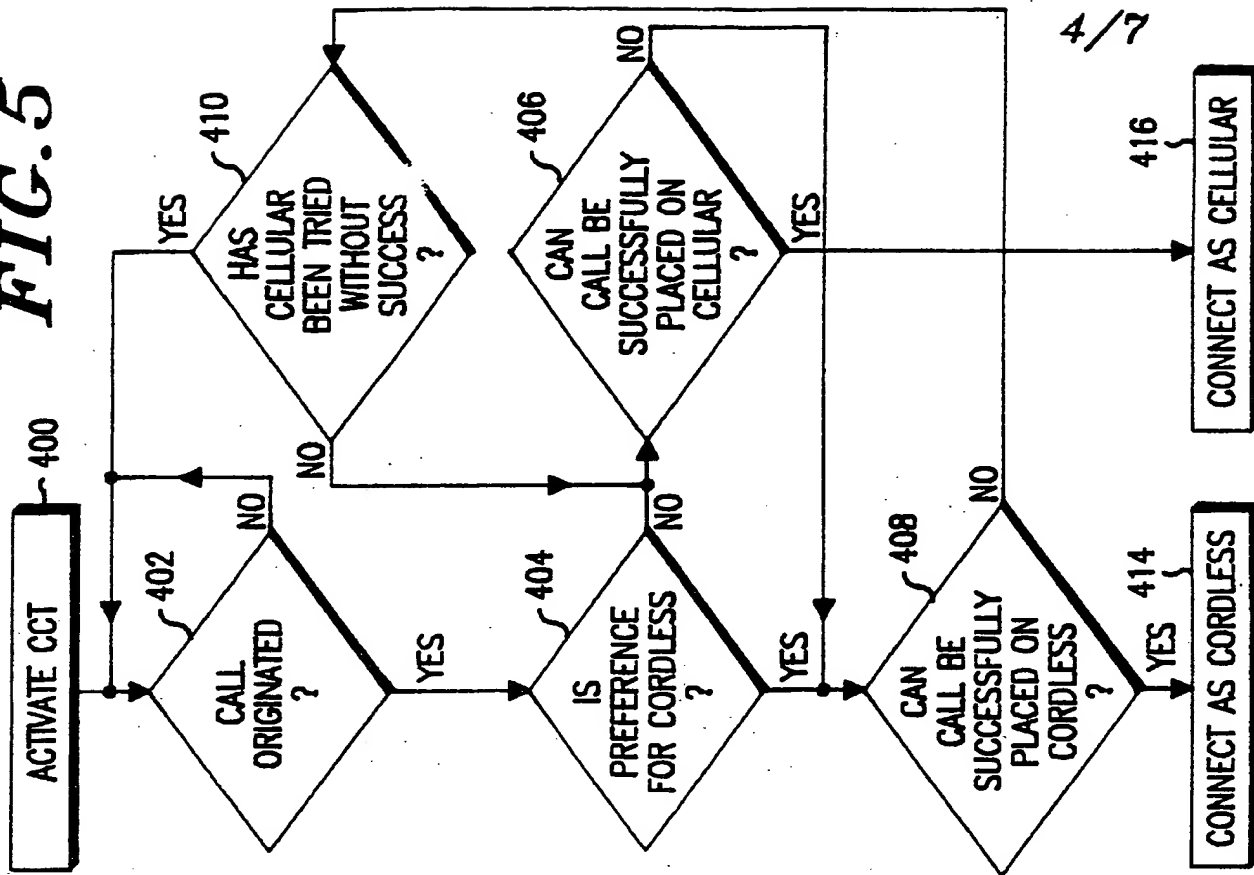


FIG. 5



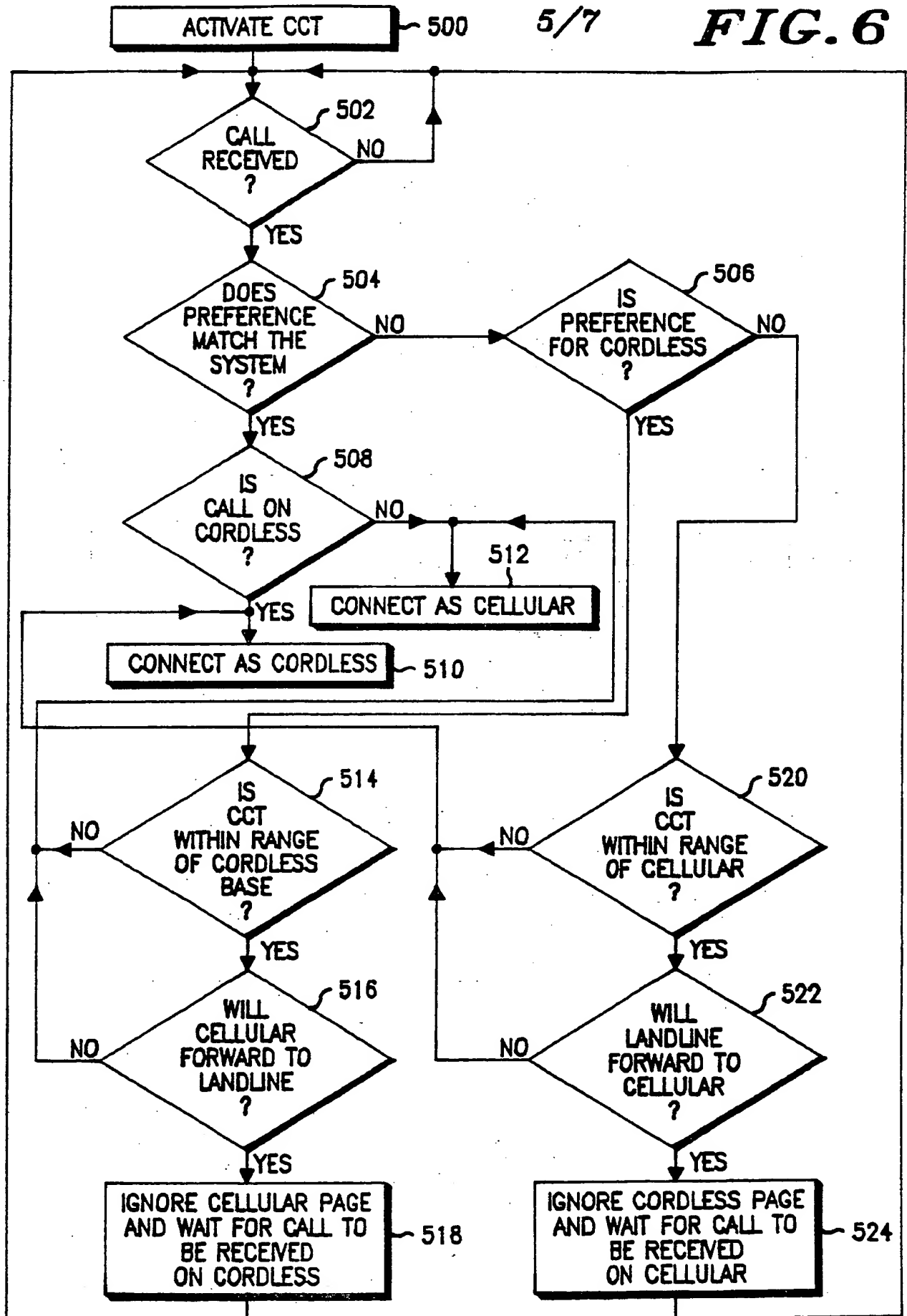


FIG. 7

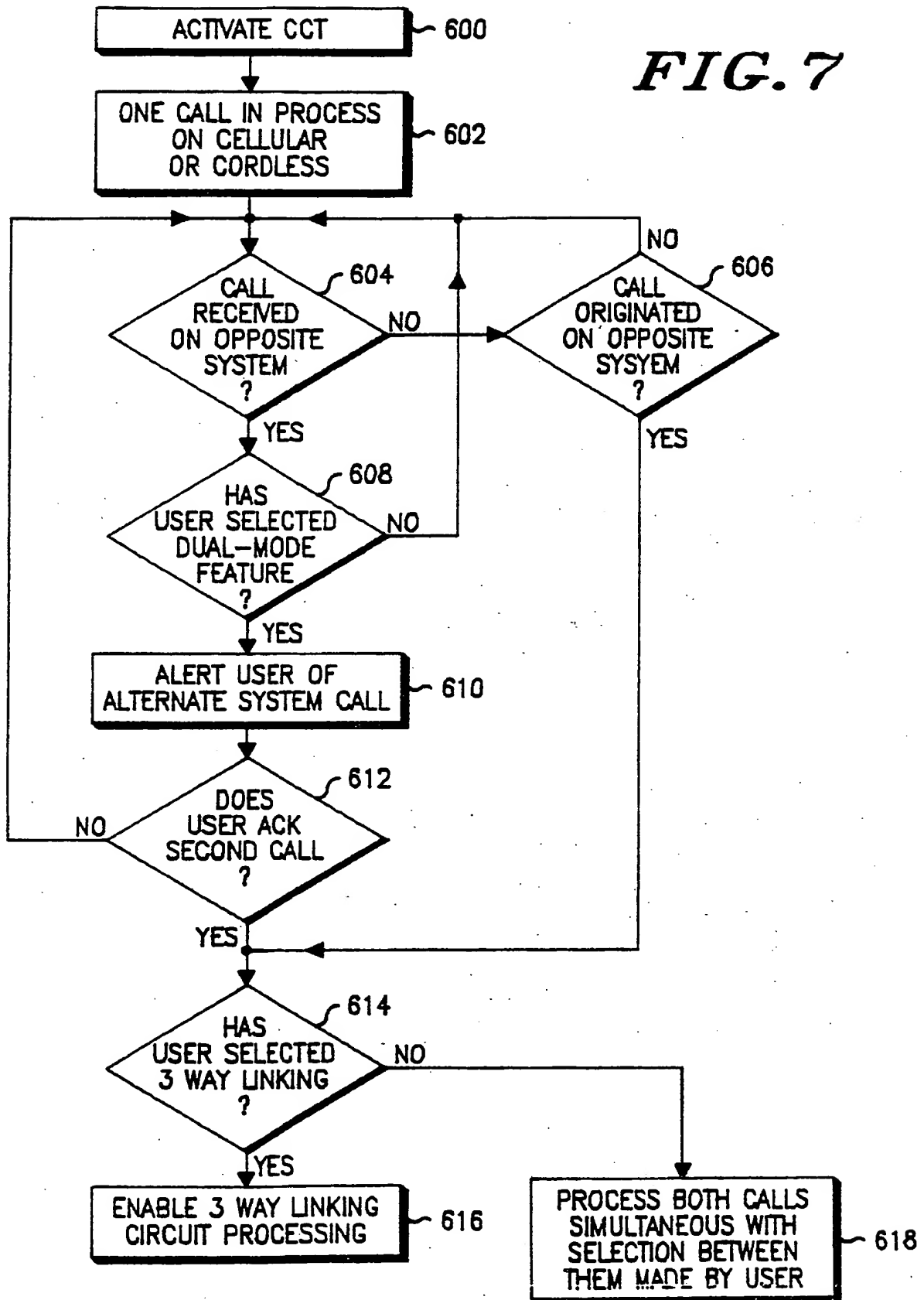
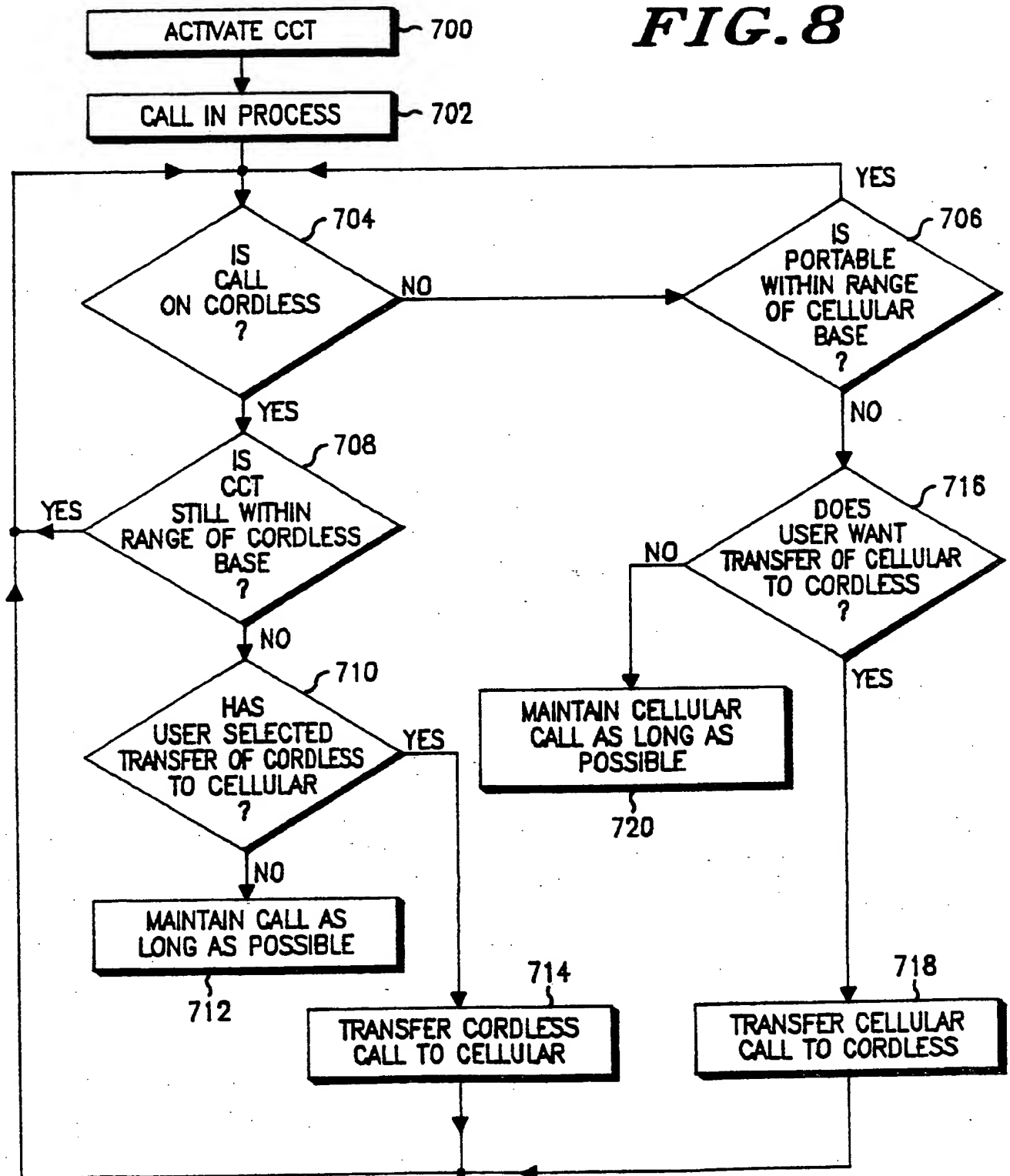


FIG. 8



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CELLULAR CORDLESS TELEPHONE

Background of the Invention

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The present invention is generally related to cellular telephones and more particularly to an improved cellular cordless telephone for providing both cellular and cordless telephone services.

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In the prior art, cordless telephones typically are used in the home to allow the user to place and receive telephone calls at any point throughout the house. Such cordless telephones are connected to the user's telephone landline. However, due to their limited range, such cordless telephones are not suitable for use in vehicles. Vehicular communications are typically achieved by means of radio telephone systems, the most prevalent being cellular telephone systems. A cellular telephone allows the user to place and receive telephone calls at any point throughout a large metropolitan area. However, the cost of a cellular telephone call is as much as seven times the cost of a cordless telephone call, since cordless telephone calls are made by way of the user's telephone landline and cost the same as landline telephone calls, while cellular telephone calls are made by way of expensive cellular base stations and cellular switching equipment and cost much more than landline telephone calls.

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Summary of the invention

5 The present invention provides a cellular cordless
telephone in accordance with claim 1. The invention
provides an improved cellular cordless telephone that may
place both cellular calls and cordless telephone calls. In
this manner, the telephone may automatically operate as a
10 cordless telephone whenever it is in range of its
corresponding cordless base station.

The invention also provides a method of originating
telephone calls in a cellular cordless telephone, a method
15 of receiving incoming telephone calls and a method of
automatically transferring a telephone call between a
cellular telephone system and a cordless telephone system,
in accordance with the independent method claims.

20 A principal distinction between a cellular telephone and a
cordless telephone is that the cellular telephone generally
operates at higher power levels. A further distinction is
that a cellular telephone generally, but not always,
operates at higher frequencies.

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Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 is a block diagram of a cellular cordless telephone system embodying the present invention.

Figure 2 is a block diagram of a cellular cordless telephone embodying the present invention.

Figure 3 is a block diagram of another embodiment of a cellular cordless telephone according to the present invention.

Figure 4 is a flow chart for the process used by the cellular cordless telephones in Figures 2 and 3 for placing and receiving cellular and cordless telephone calls.

Figure 5 is a flow chart for the process used by the cellular cordless telephones in Figures 2 and 3 for originating a telephone call as a cellular telephone call or a cordless telephone call according to user selectable preference.

Figure 6 is a flow chart for the process used by the cellular cordless telephones in Figures 2 and 3 for receiving a telephone call as a cellular telephone call or a cordless telephone call according to user selectable preference.

Figure 7 is a flow chart for the process used by the cellular cordless telephones in Figures 2 and 3 for simultaneously processing both a cellular telephone call and a cordless telephone call and three-way linking both calls.

5 Figure 8 is a flow chart for the process used by the cellular cordless telephones in Figures 2 and 3 for automatically transferring between a cellular telephone call and a cordless telephone call.

10 Description of the Preferred Embodiment

In Figure 1, there is illustrated a block diagram of a cellular cordless telephone system embodying the present invention. The system includes a telephone
15 company phone system (TELCO) 184, connected by telephone landlines to a cordless base station 180 located in a home or office 181 and to a community cordless base station 188 in another office, building, or other geographical location. Cordless base stations 180 and
20 188 communicate with the cellular cordless telephone (CCT) 10 through antennas 182 and 189. Antennas 182 and 189 may be implemented as telescoping whip antennas. Cordless base stations 180 and 188 may be any conventional cordless base station, such as, for example,
25 the base station shown and described in Panasonic operating instructions, entitled "Cordlessphone Model No. KX-T3000 EASA-PHONE", published by and available from the Panasonic Company, One Panasonic Way, Secaucus, New Jersey, 07094. Additional community cordless base
30 stations 188 may be located throughout a metropolitan area for providing shared telephone service to CCTs 10. In this case, cordless base station 188 may include additional equipment for billing calls to the telephone number of CCT 10.

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Also connected through telephone landlines to the same or a different telephone company phone system (TELCO) 198 is the cellular control terminal 196 (see U.S. patent no. 4,268,722) with its associated cellular base station(s) 190 (see U.S. patent no. 4,485,486
5 incorporated herein by reference). Cellular base station 190 incorporates both a receive antenna 192 and a transmit antenna 194 (see U.S. patent no. 4,369,520 incorporated herein by reference) for communicating with CCTs 10.

10 CCT 10 may be a mobile unit installed in a vehicle, a transportable unit which is a mobile unit and battery installed in a carrying case, or a hand-held portable unit. CCT 10 includes an antenna 118 for the cordless radio channels and an antenna 128 for the cellular radio
15 channels as illustrated by the embodiment of CCT 200 in Figure 3, or may include a single antenna, is illustrated by the embodiment of CCT 100 in Figure 2. In the U.S.A., the cordless radio channels are in the frequency band from 46-49 MHz and the cellular radio channels are in the
20 frequency band from 824-894 MHz.

In Figure 2, there is illustrated a detailed block diagram of a first embodiment of a CCT 100 according to the present invention. CCT 100 includes a cordless telephone transceiver 110, antenna 118, cellular
25 telephone transceiver 120, antenna 128, microcomputer 130, keypad 140, display 180, audio switch 150, and handset 160 including speaker 162 and microphone 164. Alternatively, as shown by dashed-lines in Figure 2, cordless telephone transceiver 110 and cellular telephone
30 transceiver 120 may be coupled to a single antenna 119 in place of antennas 118 and 128 by way of low-pass filter 185 and high-pass filter 187, respectively. Cordless telephone transceiver 110 may be any conventional cordless telephone transceiver, such as, for example the

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transceiver shown and described in the aforementioned
Panasonic operating instructions, entitled "Cordlessphone
Model No. KX-T3000 EASA-PHONE". Cellular telephone
transceiver 120, microcomputer 130, keypad 140, and
5 handset 160 likewise may be any commercially available
cellular transceiver, such as, for example, the
transceiver shown and described in Motorola instruction
manual number 68P81049E55, entitled "DYNATAC Cellular
Mobile Telephone", published by and available from
10 Motorola C & E Parts, 1313 East Algonquin Road,
Schaumburg, Illinois 60196.

Referring to Figure 9, audio switch 150 may be
implemented with two-to-one multiplexing analog switches
151-155 which select between audio signals of audio
15 circuitry 116 in cordless transceiver 110 and audio
circuitry 126 in cellular transceiver 120 under control
of select signals SELECT1, SELECT2 and LINK from
microcomputer 130. Select signal SELECT2 enables
switches 151 and 152 when it has a binary one state,
20 select signal SELECT1 enables switches 153 and 154 when
it has a binary one state, and select signal LINK enables
switches 152, 154 and 155 when it has a binary one state.
Depending on which is enabled, analog switches 151 and
153 couple speaker 162 to receive audio from audio
25 circuitry 116 and audio circuitry 126, respectively.
Similarly, depending on which is enabled, analog switches
152 and 154 couple microphone 164 to transmit audio of
audio circuitry 116 and audio circuitry 126,
respectively. If three-way linking is selected, analog
30 switches 152 and 154 couple microphone 164 to transmit
audio of both audio circuitry 116 and audio circuitry
126, and analog switch 155 couples speaker 162 to receive
audio of both audio circuitry 116 and audio circuitry 126
by way of summing amplifier 159.

Referring to CCT 100 in Figure 2, microcomputer 130 is programmed in accordance with Figures 4-8 for operating as a cellular telephone, a cordless telephone, or a cellular cordless telephone. That is, according to
5 the present invention, CCT 100 may simultaneously operate as a cellular telephone and a cordless telephone. When operating as a cellular telephone, control signals 131 TX ENABLE and 132 RX ENABLE of microcomputer 130 enable cellular transmitter 124 and cellular receiver 122,
10 respectively. In addition to control signals 131 and 132 to cellular transceiver 120, microcomputer 130 also monitors control signals 133 RSSI, 134 RX DATA and 135 TX DATA for detecting signal strength, for detecting receive data and for sending transmit data, respectively, used in
15 operation of cellular transceiver 120. When operating as a cordless telephone, control signals 141 and 146 of microcomputer 130 enable cordless receiver 112 and cordless transmitter 114, respectively. In addition to control signals 141 and 146 to cordless transceiver 110,
20 microcomputer 130 also monitors control signals 142 SIGNAL QUALITY, 143 RING, 144 RX SECURITY CODE and 145 TX SECURITY CODE for detecting signal strength, ringing, and the receive security code, and for sending the transmit security code and dialed digits, respectively, used in
25 operation of cordless transceiver 110. Dialed digits may also be encoded by keypad 140 as conventional multi-frequency tones which are coupled to transmit audio of cordless transceiver 110 by audio switch 150 during cordless operation.

30 Referring next to Figure 3, there is illustrated a block diagram of another embodiment of a cellular cordless telephone (CCT) 200 according to the present invention. CCT 200 includes a cordless telephone transceiver 210 in a separate housing with antenna 218

and connector 270, and a cellular telephone 220 in a separate housing with antenna 228 and connector 272. Cordless telephone transceiver 210 may be a plug-in accessory which couples via connectors 270 and 272 to

5 cellular telephone 220. When cordless telephone transceiver 210 is plugged into microcomputer 230 of cellular telephone 220, it operates in accordance with Figures 4-8. Cellular telephone 220 includes cellular transmitter 222, cellular receiver 224, microcomputer

10 230, keypad 240, display 280, audio circuitry 226, audio switch 250 and handset 260 including speaker 262 and microphone 264. Cordless telephone transceiver 210 may be any conventional cordless telephone transceiver, such as, for example the transceiver shown and described in

15 the aforementioned Panasonic operating instructions, entitled "Cordlessphone Model No. KX-T3000 EASA-PHONE". Cellular telephone 220 likewise may be any commercially available cellular transceiver, such as, for example, the transceiver shown and described in the aforementioned

20 Motorola instruction manual number 68P81049E55, entitled "DYNATAC Cellular Mobile Telephone".

Microcomputer 230 of cellular telephone 220 is coupled to the cordless telephone transceiver 210 via the same control signals used in Figure 2. These control

25 signals are TX/RX enable signals, signal quality signal, ring signal and TX/RX security code signals.

Audio circuitry 226 of cellular telephone 220 is coupled to audio switch 250 which can be implemented with two-to-one multiplexing analog switches (see Figure 9)

30 which select between audio signals from the cellular receiver 224 and transmitter 222 and cordless telephone receiver 214 and transmitter 212.

Referring now to Figure 4, there is illustrated a flow chart for the process used by the CCTs 100 and 200

35 in Figures 2 and 3, respectively, for placing and

receiving cellular and cordless telephone calls.
Entering at block 302, the user activates the CCT. The
microcomputer 130 and 230 monitors both the cellular and
cordless systems for availability thereof and for
5 incoming and outgoing calls. If the cellular system
and/or cordless system are available, a corresponding
availability indicator is enabled in display 180 and 280.
In cellular systems, the microcomputer scans pre-selected
signalling channels to determine if cellular service is
10 available. Next, at decision block 304, a check is made
to determine if a call has been received. If not, NO
branch is taken to decision block 316 to determine if a
call has been initiated by the user of the CCT. If not,
NO branch is taken back to block 304 to continue
15 monitoring both the cellular and cordless systems for
telephone calls.

Returning to decision block 304, if an incoming call
has been received, YES branch is taken to decision block
306 where a check is made to determine if the incoming
20 call is a cellular call. If so, YES branch is taken to
block 308 where a cellular call indicator is activated or
entered in display 180 and 280, and the incoming call is
connected as a cellular call (e.g., in Figure 2, cellular
transceiver 120 is enabled by microcomputer 130). If the
25 incoming call is not a cellular call, NO branch is taken
from block 306 to block 320 where a cordless call
indicator is activated or entered in display 180 and 280,
and the incoming call is connected as a cordless call
(e.g., in Figure 2, cordless transceiver 110 is enabled
30 by microcomputer 130).

Returning to decision block 316, if a call has been
initiated by the user of the CCT, YES branch is taken to
decision block 318 where a check is made to determine if
the initiated call is a cellular call. If so, YES branch
35 is taken to block 308 where the initiated call is

connected as a cellular call. If the initiated call is not a cellular call, NO branch is taken from decision block 318 to block 320 where the initiated call is connected as a cordless call.

5 Referring now to Figure 5, there is illustrated a flow chart for the process used by the CCTs 100 and 200 in Figures 2 and 3, respectively, for originating a telephone call as a cellular telephone call or a cordless telephone call according to user selectable preference.

10 Entering at block 400, the user activates the CCT. Next, at block 402, a check is made to determine if a call has been originated by the CCT. If not, NO branch is taken to wait for a call to be originated. If a call has been originated, YES branch is taken from decision block 402 to decision block 404, where a check is made to
15 determine if the user's preference is for cordless phone operation. If not, NO branch is taken to block 406 to determine if a call can be placed on the cellular system. If so, YES branch is taken to block 416 where the call origination is connected as a cellular call. If not, NO
20 branch is taken to decision block 408 to determine if a call can be successfully placed on the cordless system. Referring back to decision block 404, if preference is for cordless, YES branch is also taken to decision block 408. If a cordless call can be successfully placed, YES
25 branch is taken from decision block 408 to decision block 414 where the call is connected as a cordless call. If not, NO branch is taken to decision block 410 to determine if a call had been tried unsuccessfully on the cellular system. If so, YES branch is taken to block 402
30 to wait for a call origination. If not, NO branch is taken to decision block 406 to determine if the call can be placed on the cellular system.

Referring now to Figure 6, there is illustrated a flow chart for the process used by the CCTs 100 and 200
35 in Figures 2 and 3, respectively, for receiving a telephone call as a cellular telephone call or a cordless telephone call according to user selectable preference.

Entering at block 500, the user activates the CCT. Next, at decision block 502, a check is made to determine if a call is being received by the CCT. If not, NO branch is taken back to decision block 502. If a call
 5 has been received, YES branch is taken from decision block 502 to decision block 504 to determine if the user's system preference matches the system of the incoming call. If so, YES branch is taken to decision block 508 to determine if the call is on the cordless
 10 system. If so, the YES branch is taken to block 510 where the incoming call is connected as a cordless call. If not, the NO branch is taken to block 512 where the incoming call is connected as a cellular call.

Returning to decision block 504, if the user's system
 15 preference does not match the system of the incoming call, NO branch is taken to decision block 506 to determine if the preference is for the cordless system. If so, the YES branch is taken to decision block 514 to determine if the CCT is within range of the cordless base
 20 station (e.g., by sending the transmit security code and waiting for the receive security code from the cordless base station). If not, the NO branch is taken to block 512 where the incoming call is connected as a cellular call. If the cellular cordless telephone is within range
 25 of the cordless base station, YES branch is taken from decision block 514 to decision block 516 to determine if the cellular system will forward the unanswered incoming call to the landline of the cordless base station when the cellular phone cannot be reached. This type of
 30 service is generally referred to as "call forwarding" and can be determined by polling stored information in the memory associated with the CCT microcomputer. If not, NO branch is taken to block 512 where the incoming call is connected as a cellular call. If the cellular system
 35 will forward the unanswered incoming call, YES branch is

taken from decision block 516 to block 518 where the cellular page from the cellular base station is ignored and thereafter to decision block 502 to wait for the incoming call to be received as a cordless call.

5 Returning to decision block 506, if the preference is for a cellular call, NO branch is taken to decision block 520 to determine if the CCT is within range of the cellular base stations (does it have cellular service). This is typically determined by scanning and selecting
10 the strongest signalling channel from the surrounding cellular base stations. If not, NO branch is taken to block 510, where the incoming call is connected as a cordless call. If the CCT is within range of the cellular base stations, YES branch is taken from decision
15 block 520 to decision block 522 to determine if the landline system will forward the unanswered incoming call to the cellular system. This type of service is generally referred to as "call forwarding" and can be determined by polling stored information in the memory
20 associated with the CCT microcomputer. If not, NO branch is taken to block 510 where the incoming call is connected as a cordless call. If the landline telephone system will forward the unanswered incoming call, YES branch is taken from decision block 522 to block 524
25 where the cordless page from the cordless base station is ignored and thereafter back to decision block 502 to wait for the incoming call to be received as a cellular call.

Referring now to Figure 7, there is illustrated a flow chart for the process used by the CCTs 100 and 200
30 in Figures 2 and 3, respectively, for simultaneously processing both a cellular telephone call and a cordless telephone call and, if desired, three-way linking both calls.

Entering at block 600, the user activates the CCT.
35 Next, at block 602, one call is assumed to be in process

on either the cellular system or cordless system.
Proceeding from block 602 to decision block 604, a check
is made to determine if a call has been received on the
opposite system from the call in process. If so, YES
5 branch is taken to decision block 608 to determine if the
user has selected the dual-mode feature (e.g., by
entering a predetermined code from the keypad). If not,
NO branch is taken back to decision block 604 and the
current call remains in process. If the user has
10 selected the dual-mode feature, YES branch is taken from
decision block 608 to block 610 which alerts the user of
an incoming call on the alternate system. This type of
service is generally referred to as "call waiting".
Next, at decision block 612, a check is made to see if
15 the user acknowledges the second call. If not, NO branch
is taken back to decision block 604 and the current call
remains in process. If the user acknowledges the second
call (e.g., by flashing the hookswitch), YES branch is
taken from decision block 612 to decision block 614 to
20 determine if the user has selected three-way linking
(e.g., by entering a predetermined code from the keypad).
If so, YES branch is taken to block 616 which enables
three-way linking of the user and the two calls, each of
which is on a different system. Three-way linking may be
25 accomplished by switchably coupling the combined receive
audio signals from summing amplifier 159 via analog gate
155 to the speaker, and enabling both transmit audio
switches 152 and 154 in Figure 9. If the user has not
selected three-way linking, NO branch is taken from
30 decision block 614 to block 618 to process both calls
simultaneously, one over each system, but selection
between them is made by the user so that only one party
is in conversation with the user at a time. Selection
between the calls may be made pressing a pre-selected key
35 or set of keys on the keypad.

Returning to decision block 604, if a call has not been received on the opposite system, NO branch is taken to decision block 606 to determine if a call has been originated on the opposite system. If not, NO branch is taken back to decision block 604. If a call has been
5 originated on the opposite system, YES branch is taken from decision block 606 to decision block 614 to determine if the user wants three-way linking, as described hereinabove.

Referring now to Figure 8, there is illustrated a
10 flow chart for the process used by the CCTs 100 and 200 in Figures 2 and 3, respectively, for automatically transferring between a cellular telephone call and a cordless telephone call.

Entering at block 700, the user activates the CCT.
15 Next at block 702, a call is assumed to be in process on one of the two systems. Proceeding from block 702 to decision block 704, a check is made to determine if the call in process is on the cordless system. If so, YES branch is taken to decision block 708 to determine if the
20 CCT is still within range of the cordless base stations (e.g., signal quality is good). If so, YES branch is taken back to decision block 704. If the cellular cordless telephone is out of range of the cordless base stations, NO branch is taken from decision block 708 to
25 decision block 710 to determine if the user has selected transfer of the cordless call to the cellular system (e.g., by entering a predetermined code from the keypad). If so, YES branch is taken to block 714 where an attempt is made to transfer the cordless call to the cellular
30 system. Assuming the called party has "call waiting", the transfer is attempted by placing another call on the cellular system and waiting for the called party to answer. Thereafter, the path returns to decision block 704. If the user has not selected call transfer, NO

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branch is taken from decision block 710 to block 712 where the cordless call is maintained as long as possible.

Returning to decision block 704, if the call is not on the cordless system, NO branch is taken to decision
5 block 706 to determine if the CCT is still within range of the cellular base stations (e.g., signal quality is good). If so, YES branch is taken back to decision block 704. If the CCT is out of range of the cellular base
10 stations, NO branch is taken from decision block 706 to decision block 716 to determine if the user has selected transfer of the cellular call to the cordless system (e.g., by entering a predetermined code from the keypad). If not, NO branch is taken to block 720 where the
15 cellular call is maintained as long as possible. If the user has selected call transfer, YES branch is taken from decision block 716 to block 718 where an attempt is made to transfer the cellular call to the cordless system. Assuming the called party has "call waiting", the
20 transfer is attempted by placing another call on the cordless system and waiting for the called party to answer. Thereafter, the path returns to decision block 704.

In summary, a unique cellular cordless telephone has been described that may be advantageously utilized for
25 making both cellular telephone calls and cordless telephone calls. Whenever the cellular cordless telephone is within range of the cordless base station, telephone calls are preferably originated on the cordless system, or if currently in process, are transferred to
30 the cordless telephone system.

Claims

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1. A cellular cordless telephone for making and receiving cellular telephone calls on cellular radio channels of a cellular telephone system and cordless telephone calls on at least one cordless radio channel of a base station coupled to a telephone landline, said cellular cordless telephone comprising:

a cellular telephone including an antenna, cellular transceiver means coupled to said antenna for communicating cellular telephone calls on cellular radio channels, and control means coupled to said cellular transceiver for making and receiving cellular telephone calls; and cordless transceiver means including an antenna for communicating cordless telephone calls on the cordless radio channel, and said control means further being coupled to said cordless transceiver means for making and receiving cordless telephone calls.

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2. The cellular cordless telephone according to claim 1, further including first housing means for enclosing said cellular telephone and second housing means for enclosing said cordless transceiver means, said first housing means including first connector means coupled to said control means, and said second housing means including second connector means coupled to said cordless transceiver means and adapted to be coupled to said first connector means.

3. The cellular cordless telephone according to claim 1 or 2, further including display means for providing a first visual indication of a cellular telephone call and a second visual indication of a cordless telephone call.

4. The cellular cordless telephone according to claim 1 or 2, further including display means for providing a first visual indication of the availability of one of the cellular radio channels and a second visual indication of the availability of the cordless radio channel.

5. A cellular cordless telephone according to any one of the preceding claims, further comprising a handset, and
5 audio switching means responsive to said control means for coupling said cellular transceiver means to said handset during cellular telephone calls and coupling said cordless transceiver means to said handset during cordless telephone calls.

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6. A cellular cordless telephone according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the antenna of the cellular telephone is a first antenna and the antenna of the cordless telephone is a second, separate antenna.

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7. A cellular cordless telephone according to any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein the antenna of the cellular telephone is the same antenna as that of the cordless telephone.

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8. A method of originating telephone calls in a cellular
cordless telephone that can originate a cellular telephone
5 call and a cordless telephone call in a pre-selected
sequence stored therein, comprising:

selecting a first call of said cellular telephone
call or said cordless telephone call in said stored
pre-selected sequence;

10 attempting to originate said first call; and
attempting to originate a second call of said
cellular telephone call or said cordless telephone call in
said stored pre-selected sequence when said first call can
not be successfully originated.

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9. A method of receiving incoming telephone calls in a
5 cellular cordless telephone that can receive a pre-selected
preferred call of cellular or cordless telephone calls
stored therein, comprising:

accepting an incoming telephone call when said
incoming telephone call matches said stored preferred call;
10 and

ignoring an incoming telephone call when said
incoming telephone call does not match said stored
preferred call.

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10. The method according to claim 9, further including the
5 steps of:

forwarding said incoming telephone call when
ignored by said cellular cordless telephone; and
accepting a subsequent incoming call when said
subsequent incoming call matches said stored preferred
10 call.

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11. A method of receiving a second telephone call during a
5 first telephone call in a cellular cordless telephone that
can originate and receive cellular and cordless telephone
calls in response to input signals from telephone input
means comprising:

generating a perceptible indication that said
10 second telephone call has been received;

monitoring said telephone input means for a first
predetermined input signal; and

accepting said second telephone call in response to
detection of said first predetermined input signal.

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12. The method according to claim 8, further including the steps of:

5 monitoring said telephone input means for a second predetermined input signal; and

three-way linking said first telephone call and said second telephone call in response to detection of said second predetermined input signal.

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13. The method according to claim 8, further including the steps of:

15 monitoring said telephone input means for a third predetermined input signal; and

switching between said first telephone call and said second telephone call in response to detection of said third predetermined input signal.

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14. A method of automatically transferring a
5 telephone call between a cellular telephone system and a
cordless telephone system in a cellular cordless telephone
that can originate and receive cellular and cordless
telephone calls in response to input signals from telephone
input means comprising:
10 determining availability of the cellular telephone
system and the cordless telephone system;
monitoring the quality of said telephone call; and
transferring said telephone call between said
cellular telephone system and said cordless telephone
15 system in response to a change in the quality of said
telephone call.

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15. The method according to claim 14, wherein said
cordless telephone system includes a cordless base station
5 radio, said cellular telephone system includes at least one
cellular base station radio, and said step of monitoring
the quality of said telephone call includes the step of:

monitoring the signal strength of the cordless
telephone base station radio and the cellular base station
10 radio.

16. The method according to claim 14, wherein said
cordless telephone system includes a cordless base station
radio, said cellular telephone system includes at least one
15 cellular base station radio, and said step of transferring
said telephone call between a cellular telephone system and
a cordless telephone system in response to a change in the
quality of said telephone call includes the steps of:

monitoring said telephone input means for a
20 predetermined input signal; and

transferring said telephone call between said
cellular telephone system and said cordless telephone
system in response to a change in the quality of said
telephone call and detection of said predetermined input
25 signal from said telephone input means.

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